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1 June 1963

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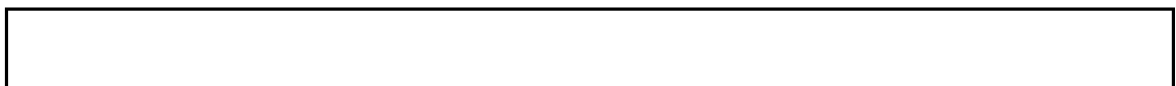


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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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\*Yemen: (About 80 civilians and military personnel planning a coup against the Sallal regime were arrested in Sana on 26 May, according to the American Embassy in Yemen.)

(The conspirators reportedly were in contact with Yemeni royalist leaders. Large-scale executions are likely. These might spark open resistance to the republican regime in the Sana area. Dissatisfaction with the republican regime has been reported growing recently,

(Nasir on 29 May is said to have expressed his concern over unrest in Yemen and fear of possible coup attempts.)

German Peace Treaty: (Ulbricht's 29 May statement making a German peace treaty contingent on prior agreement among the great powers on at least a nuclear test ban is another awkward attempt to justify Soviet and East German inaction on Berlin and a separate treaty.)

(Ulbricht's speech is further evidence of the bloc leaders' recognition that, after the failure of the USSR's Cuban venture, they are in no position to force the Berlin and peace treaty questions or to extract concessions from the West. Both the Soviet and East German regimes, however, have felt obliged to establish a rationale for postponing a new challenge to the Western position in Berlin.)

(Khrushchev set the line in his mid-January speech to the East German party congress when he argued that the Berlin Wall provided virtually all the advantages the USSR and the GDR had hoped to obtain from a peace treaty and that the treaty, therefore, was "no longer the problem" it was before the Wall was erected.)

(In his 26 April interview with Under Secretary Harriman, Khrushchev contended that the bloc had gained more from the Wall than it would have gained from a peace treaty and said, "Berlin is no longer a source of any trouble.")

(The failure of the Communists to push for a German peace treaty does not, of course, preclude continued pressure against the Western position in West Berlin nor moves with regard to East Berlin, perhaps even its incorporation into the GDR.)

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DAILY BRIEF

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GATT: (Alexandre Kojève, chief of the French economic mission in Geneva, confirmed on 30 May to US officials there that he has been promoting the idea of dissolving the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as part of a general shake-up of the international trade machinery.)

(Kojève said he believes that the work of the GATT with respect to the less-developed countries should be transferred to the UN and that its activities on trade among the advanced countries should be shifted to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, possibly expanded to include Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.)

(Kojève claimed his personal views would be those of France within six months and supported by the Common Market within a year.)

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